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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs  
Service, Author of "The Mystics  
Flowery Land," etc.THE VOLUME, which consists of 48  
Pages, and includes a Sketch of  
the history of the Forces at the battle of Kwa-liu,  
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HARR,  
G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.Its description of Chinese Social  
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be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road  
Central, Hongkong, 13, Fleet Street, London  
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Documents translated from or into Chinese  
or Colloquial ChineseTO NAVIGATE A SHIP BY  
ELECTRICITY.AN IMPORTANT JAPANESE  
INVENTION.

On the 14th ult. a most successful demonstration was made of an invention by Dr. K. Ito, manager of the engine works of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki. The salvage steamer *Oura-maru* was navigated and controlled entirely by the captain from the bridge. Instead of giving instructions to the officers in the engine-room when he wished any alteration to be made in speed, or for starting or stopping the engine, he did the work himself by means of the device under trial, which is termed "The Ship Manoeuvring Apparatus." The trial lasted three hours, and the invention did all that was claimed for it.

The *Nagasaki Press* says that Dr. Ito was granted a patent by the Japanese Government on January 18th, 1915, and patent rights have been secured by him in Great Britain, the United States, and France. The declared object of the apparatus is to enable the captain or navigator to manipulate the ship from the bridge—at his own will to move, turn or stop the principal engine. Hitherto the navigator has had to give orders to the engine-room staff by means of the engine-room telegraph, the engineer in charge acting in accordance with the instructions given from the bridge. Dr. Ito's invention abolishes the engine-in-charge and enables the captain to regulate valves or reverse engines himself. An important saving of time is thereby effected, as the engineer has to look carefully at the telegraph indicator before obeying the command from the bridge. Another important consideration is the prevention of misunderstanding and error. Disputes often arise in collision cases, wrecks, and other maritime disasters as to the exact orders given to the engine-room, and the time which elapses before the orders are obeyed. This apparatus effectually dispenses of such disputes and throws the entire responsibility upon the navigator. "Racing" of the engines in bad weather is difficult to prevent under the conditions which now generally obtain on steamships, but the bridge control apparatus enables the navigator to adjust the engines when big waves are encountered, thus reducing the risk of accident to a minimum. Sometimes accidents occur in engine-rooms and there is difficulty, or risk, in entering to step the engines, but control from the bridge puts an end to this also.

The apparatus is worked by electricity, but a defect in it would not imperil the ship, as it is easily detachable and the engines could be worked in the ordinary way. It is believed that Dr. Ito's invention will be of great value in navies for fleet manoeuvres, as it will be possible for navigators to maintain distance with far greater accuracy and ease than under existing conditions. The *Oura-maru*, in which the test was successfully made, is fitted with reciprocating engines, but it is understood that the apparatus can be more easily applied to the turbine, which has established its pre-eminence for the conditions under which bridge control of the engine-room is most necessary.

## GENERAL TUAN CHI-JUI.

PERMISSION TO LEAVE PEKING  
REFUSED

General Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Minister of War, whose death by assassination has been falsely reported in some papers, appears still to be suffering from official "ill-health." He submitted a memorial to the Ta Tung Tung last week in which he stated that with the coming of autumn, his "health" had shown no signs of improvement and, for this reason, he craved the Great President to "unburden" him of the offices held by him in the Chiang Chun Fu as well in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The General has further craved permission to leave Peking to the end that he might "wind" his way to his native home in Anhui and visit his ancestral tombs and secure that change of surroundings which the recuperation of his health urgently demands. But the General is "wanted," and since the President must consult him from time to time on matters of high moment, the permission to quit Peking has been "graciously" refused.—*Peking Gazette*.

CHINESE KIDNAPPERS IN  
Kobe.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

A number of Chinese pedlars resident in Kobe were arrested recently and taken to the Aioibashi police-station, and are now under examination by the Procurators of the Kobe Court. While nothing definite is yet known in regard to the nature of the case, the *Osaka Asahi* claims to have gleaned that the Chinese attempted to kidnap and sell a number of Japanese and Chinese children. Already, it is declared, batches of unfortunate victims have been sent to Shanghai for sale, and the attention of the police was called by members of the crew of the *Kasuga Maru*, which was sailing on Friday morning for Shanghai, to the fact that several children were among the passengers on board, and to the suspicions as to their destination. Among the men arrested, says the *Japan Chronicle*, is a Chinese living in Motomachi whose business, according to the Kobe papers, is to kidnap and sell children at from ¥50 to ¥70 per head. The youngsters, so the report goes on, are killed on arrival in China, and their hearts sold to Chinese druggists who make nostrums for the superstitious. It is further alleged that this one man used to secure about five children every month. These stories do not sound very credible.

GERMAN PRIZE COURT  
DECISIONS.COMMERCIAL PORTS OR SUPPLY  
BASES.

NAVIGATORY DISTINCTION.

The British Foreign Office issued the following for publication last month:—Judgments have recently been delivered by the German Prize Court at Hamburg in the cases of the steamships *Maria* and *Zakaver*.

The *Maria*, a Dutch vessel, was carrying a cargo of wheat, shipped at Portland (Oregon) to Belfast and Dublin. She was captured and sunk by the German warship *Karlsruhe* in the Atlantic on September 21st last. The *Zakaver*, a Dutch vessel bound for London, was captured in the North Sea on March 18th last, and taken to Zeebrugge on suspicion of carrying contraband.

The sinking of the *Maria* was justified by the German Prize Court on the ground that, having regard to the places of capture, the commander of the *Karlsruhe* was unable to take the vessel into a German port or the port of an allied Power, and so acted pursuant to Article 113 of the German Naval Prize Regulations. This was said not to require any further explanation, and payment of indemnity to the owner was refused.

The judgments show that in considering the question of the destination of conditional contraband the German Prize Court held that it is to be guided by a communication of the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy addressed to the Court on August 17th, 1914, concerning the ports to be regarded as fortified places, or as bases of operations and supply for British armed forces in Great Britain issued "by supreme command." As the Court has in other cases held that such places as Ipswich, Poole, Bournemouth, and Grangemouth are bases or fortified places, it may be inferred that these also are included in the list referred to.

In order to rebut the presumption thus set up that conditional contraband destined for such places is intended for military and not civil use, the Court held that the counter-proof must satisfy the most rigorous conditions, and that it would only be possible to furnish it in rare cases. With regard to the cargo of wheat on board the *Maria*, they held there was no means of ascertaining with the least certainty what use the wheat would have been put to as the arrival of the vessel at Belfast, and whether the British Government would not have come upon the scene as purchaser.

The effect of these decisions appears to be to abolish in practice the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband of war.

## WAR NEWS.

THREE MONTHS' FOR ALSATIAN  
WOMAN.

A telegram from Basle to the *Petit Parisien* says that a Mulhouse lady named Anna Schesser has recently been in trouble with the German authorities. She stated that the French had been twice through Mulhouse and had touched nothing in her house, whereas the Germans on their visit carried off everything of value and ill-treated the inhabitants.

## IRON HAND IN WARSAW.

RUSSIANS ORDERED TO DO BUSINESS WITH  
GERMANS.

The Governor-General of Warsaw recently issued the following proclamation:—"I am informed of the fact that manufacturers, and more especially bankers, established in Warsaw refuse to do business with German subjects on account of their nationality. In such cases I shall immediately close such establishments, and send the owners to German concentration camps."

Further, all prohibitions of payments to German, Austrian, or Turkish subjects issued by the Russian Government shall be repealed. All those who refuse to fulfil their obligations to the subjects named will be punished by five years' imprisonment."

## PAINTED SHIPS.

DESTROYER DISGUISED AS SUBMARINE.

Elaborate experiments are being carried out by the United States Atlantic Fleet assembled to demonstrate the value of paint as a means of concealing or disguising warships.

Recently the destroyer *McDonough* appeared off Block Island disguised as a submarine. Black paint had been used over the grey sides of the destroyer to form the outline of a submarine and the shape of a periscope was painted on the middle funnel.

The illusion was said to have been effective at a short distance.

Other warships have been decorated with spots of black, the theory being that it is much harder to make out their character at a distance, particularly when the sea is covered with a light haze.

## THE DRY LAND FLEET.

AMERICAN SARCASM AT GERMAN EXPENSE.

The *New York Press* has some joyously sarcastic comment on Count von Reventlow's statement that it is not the British Fleet, but "the geographical configuration of the North Sea," which has been responsible for the keeping German shipping off the coast and the German war fleet bottled up in the narrow waters back of Heligoland.

Says the American commentator:—The fool English built a fleet to sail on the sea when they ought to have proceeded on the assumption, if the Count is correct, that the North Sea was dry land. It certainly was very stupid of them to keep the geographic configuration of the North Sea in mind while building their boats. If the sea could evaporate they would be in a fine pickle. Certainly they are a stupid lot, these Britishers."

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their  
weekly share report dated the 5th  
October, state:—

There have been few changes of importance in the local market during the few days which have elapsed since our report of the 1st instant, and we close with a fair enquiry for most stocks at about current quotations. Standard Tin is quoted in London at £148½ cash, £149½ three months, and Plantation Rubber at the enhanced price of 2½. Sterling T.T. opened at 1/3½, Shanghai T.T. at 77½, and Singapore T.T. at 77½. The Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai remaining as last quoted, viz. 78½. Bar Silver is quoted from London to-day at 23 13-16 ready.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$827½ and \$830, and a few more shares are enquired for at the former rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons have been booked in a small way at \$427½, and close with probable sellers at this rate. Unions are easier with small sales at the reduced quotation of \$905, and Yangtzes unchanged with buyers at \$248, ex 73. North Chinas are firmer with buyers at Tls. 172.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas are in request at \$102, and Hongkongs close with a nominal quotation of \$420.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been the medium of business at \$88 and \$89, and at which latter rate more shares can probably be placed. Indo-Chinas have been sold at \$103 and \$104, and now have buyers at \$104. The Preferred are on offer at \$92. Chinas and Manilas are enquired for at 45 cents, and Star Ferries have had sales at \$58. Steamboats have been a quiet market and close with a nominal quotation of \$50.

REPERIERS.—Chinas have again been booked at \$131, and have now improved to a buying rate of \$131½, with no shares on offer. Luxons have been a quiet market, and are now on offer at \$89.

OILS.—This market has again improved, and closes with prices slightly easier, with the exception of Langkats. Shells being on offer at 80/-, Ural Caspian at 39/- and Langkats with buyers at Tls. 38½.

MINING.—Bauxites have been placed at \$3.40 and are now enquired for at \$3.30, with no shares offering at the rate. Kailans have sellers at 30/-, with no buyers in evidence, and Tronchs can be obtained at 31/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have led to considerable business at rates varying between \$82 and \$86, and have also been placed at \$88½ and \$89 for December delivery. Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$79 cash, and \$83 for December, and close firm. New Engineerings remain unchanged with buyers in the North at Tls. 92, and Shanghai Docks are enquired for at Tls. 60. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are easier and close with a nominal quotation of Tls. 90.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been sold at \$109, and Humphreys Estates at \$7, and have now buyers at \$6.90. Kowloon Lands at \$40, West Point at \$72, and Hongkong Hotels at \$112 remain in demand, with no business reported. Central Estates remain a quiet market and close with a nominal quotation of \$100.

COTTON MILLS.—This market has again been a quiet one, and closes with prices as follows, viz.:—Ecos Tls. 171 buyers, Kung Yik Tls. 154 buyers, and Shanghai Cottons Tls. 94 buyers. International's and Laou Kung Mows having a nominal quotation of Tls. 90 and Tls. 90½ respectively. Soy Chees have been sold at Tls. 48 and Hongkong Cottons at \$91.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have further strengthened and have been done at various rates up to \$11.20 for cash, and \$11½ for December delivery. China Providents have also improved and are enquired for at \$2.65 with no shares offering at the rate. Chinas Borneos are wanted at \$10½, Ices at \$185, Hongkong Trams at \$5.75 Peak Trams (old) at \$8½ and Steam Laundries at \$3½. Dairy Farms are on offer at \$34 and Watsons at \$36½. Sales have taken place in China Lights at \$4.40 and Ropes at \$34½.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCES IN  
PEKING.PRESIDENT TO REMOVE TO THE  
"INNER COURT."

We extract the two following paragraphs from the *Peking Gazette*:—"The buildings at Nan-hai in which are the President's Office and Residence are not spacious enough in spite of attempted extensions. It is reported that the Government has now decided to remove the President's Office and Residence to the 'Inner Court' which is now occupied by the Imperial Tsing Family, and orders have been issued to the Ministry of Interior to repair the Ta-ho and Pao-ho Palaces, which form part of the 'Inner Court.' As already reported, the Imperial Family has agreed to remove from the 'Court' to the Summer Palace. In view, however, of the inconvenience which would be caused to the high officials of the Imperial Household by the removal to the Summer Palace, especially in the coming winter, the Imperial Family will temporarily occupy the buildings at Nan-hai now in use as the President's Office and Mansion."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE.  
The Vice-President's household has removed from Yin-tai, the island in the Presidential Grounds where the Emperor Kuang Hsu spent his last days, to Yung-lin's Gardens in the Tung Chang Hutung off "Morrison" Street north. A contemporary states that the property has been purchased from its late owners for the handsome sum of \$90,000. It has hitherto served as the reception place of the Military Club and is a beautifully laid out compound with garden and artificial rock-work.

## HOMEWARD MAIL MISSING.

LETTERS AND REMITTANCES OF  
MONEY SEIZED.

The *London and China Express* says:—The *Haakon VII.* and other Norwegian steamers which have been stopped by German men-of-war and had their mails taken from them, or, as one report has it, thrown into the sea, carried portions of Eastern mail matter coming over the Siberian route. Some few advices that should have reached us have failed to do so, and it may be the reason therefor is the one stated. We hear also of Far Eastern firms and banks which are likewise short of postal matter that in the ordinary course should have reached them. A German wireless message now says the Norwegian Minister in Berlin has wired the Government that the mails have been returned. "The mail bags have been opened with a view to searching for contraband, but the letters have not been disturbed."

The circumstances were:—The mails were being conveyed from Bergen to England by the *Haakon VII.* on 15th Aug., when they were seized by a German submarine. The Norwegian Government protested, and requested the return of the mails to Norway. The Norwegian Postmaster-General reported that the submarine ordered to be thrown overboard all printed matter and parcels addressed to England, France, and Italy, and all Colonies of nations hostile to Germany. The submarine seized all letters and remittances of money.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAMMAN, V.D.  
JOINED.

1.—Sapper J. Steer joined the Corps on 5th inst., allotted Corps No. 1918 and posted to Engineer Company.

## PARADES.

2.—Parades for Thursday, 7th instant, 5.15 p.m. The following recruits:—Gunnery J. V. Braga (No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and H. McK. M. Tavish (No. 2 Section Artillery Battery), Privates F. E. Ranger, W. P. C. Trafford (Sports Co.) and N. S. Jacobs (Signalling Section). Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Uniform (Drill Order) to be worn. Service rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend.

3.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section and these detailed for Musketry Instruction at Kennedy Road Range), Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergeant-Major Higby and Sergeant Frith.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Company, Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikeo Dockyard, under Sergeant Bullock.

## RECRUITS: Nil.

NOTE.—Reference Corps Order No. 2, dated 5th October, 1915, the Right Section M.G. Co. will fall in at 5.15 p.m. to-day on road between City Hall and Courts of Justice, to proceed to Happy Valley by special tram for Section drill and Skirmishing.

## DETAILS.

3.—Gas Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 9th instant: H.K.V.R. ON DETENTION CAMP, KOWLOON. On duty until 9th instant: H.K.V.R. NOTE.—Orderly Sergeant from 9th to 13th instant, Sergeant Schenkel. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Thursday, October 7th:—5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. E. Arculli and A. S. Hassan. 8.50 p.m.—P.-cs. A. M. Noor and Ismail.

Friday, October 8th:—5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. S. Moosdeen and A. G. Suffad. 8.50 p.m.—P.-cs. A. Bandran and Abdul Hamid. Sergeant Arculli will visit.

## PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Thursday, October 7th:—5.50 p.m. Sergeant Figueiredo (S), Rosario (S), and P. Roza (P). 8.50 p.m.—Bunje (S), W. Hobbs (S), and F. Hobbs (P).

Friday, October 8th:—5.50 p.m.—Gaskill (S), Henderson (S), Wilks (P). Saturday, October 9th:—5.50 p.m.—George Lee (S) and Tang Shing Cheung (S). 8.50 p.m.—Kim (S) and A. J. Ablong (S).

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A pleasing incident occurred the other day at the front, when General de Manduy was decorating half a dozen braves.

The General, who is beloved by his men for his bonhomie and the fatherly interest he takes in their well-being, turned to one of the six "poilus" and asked:—"And what part are you from?"

"I am from X., General."

"Why, it's only a few miles from here. I suppose it's a long time since you saw your family, eh?"

"Not since the war broke out, General."

"Well, take my motor-car; go and embrace them, and be quick about it."



## SHOOTING IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

[BY E. MURAI, SUPT. OF THE LAND SECTION OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.]

Shooting in South Manchuria, though not so good as in Chosen (Korea), is much better than in Japan. Quail-shooting, for instance, is so difficult in Japan that it is rarely undertaken, but in South Manchuria it is one of the commonest sports in the shooting season. The reason that superior sport is found in Chosen is due to the fact that the climate of "The Land of the Morning Calm" is milder than that of Manchuria. Moreover, Chosen is a bridge, as it were, for the birds in their annual migration between the hot south and the cold north.

Plenty of good shooting, however, is obtainable in Manchuria. According to an authoritative statement there are no fewer than fifty-five species of mammalia and 268 kinds of birds, most of them being indigenous to the country. In the interior of North Manchuria, beyond Kirin, big game, such as tigers, leopards, panthers, and bears, as well as wolves, foxes, otters, deer, and other animals, are said to be abundant, but I have not enough data to give full information as to locality. The best time for hunting tigers and bears is mid-winter, while it is customary to hunt for foxes, badgers, sables, and squirrels before the coldest season comes on, and deer, pheasants, partridges, etc., in the autumn and when the coldest season is over. In South Manchuria, a species of deer called Paozu is found along the Mukden-Ankung railway line. I should scarcely advise sportsmen, however, to make the trip for deer alone, as the chance of a shot is so uncertain. Hares abound almost everywhere in South Manchuria, especially in and near the hilly regions, and no special ground can be particularized.

Feathered game in South Manchuria consists almost entirely of migratory birds, which live here only temporarily in their transition from North to South and vice versa. Partridges and pheasants are found all the year round. Manchuria is said to be the original home of the partridge, but I cannot vouch for it as a fact. I have heard, however, that an English sportsman has taken home several birds to improve the stock in his own country. They are called Shachi by the natives, and are found in and near the hills in South Manchuria, but are not numerous enough for a special partridge-shoot. In our Autumn and Spring shooting trips, some of us bag a few, but I have never heard of anyone bagging ten brace in a day. Chance may bring one in the way of turkeys or a bustard, but you can rarely find them, though you try hard.

The principal migratory birds found in South Manchuria are snipe, geese, and ducks. Snipe generally arrive about the end of August, and stay till the early part of October. Their habitat, however, cannot be definitely fixed, being shifted according as the weather is wet or dry. For local sportsmen, Yingchengtzu and Sanshih-jipu afford good localities for snipe-shooting owing to their easy distance from Dairen, but they are not worth a long journey. Mukden and its neighbourhood seem to be their favourite haunt, their feeding ground stretching from Pei-ling (the North Mausoleum) along the Peking-Mukden Railway for several miles. Foreign sportsmen can obtain the best information and facilities at the Yamato Hotel, Mukden, from Mr. Mihara, the manager, who is himself an ardent sportsman. It may also be possible to obtain from the Peking-Mukden Railway a trolley to convey them from Mukden station to the shooting ground. Fifty brace a day at most, and ten at least, will represent their bags. The same locality, during part of the same period, that is, during the end of September, is also a good one for ducks and geese. But the best season for shooting these birds is from the middle of April till the beginning of May. Wild ducks and wild geese are found in great numbers in the neighbourhoods of Newchwang (along the banks of the River Liao), Mukden (along the River Hun), and Antung (along the River Yalu). In particular, the district around Yangmapho, at the mouth of the Yalu, is their great resort, and the shooting-ground can be easily reached by boat along the river. In a few days' shooting one can bag fifty brace, if lucky, provided that a large-mouthed gun (say, No. 8 or No. 4) is used. Mr. P. O. Hanson, the Customs Commissioner at Antung, is a good sportsman from whom foreign visitors

would be likely to get the best information and greatest facilities. There is a railway hotel at New Wiju, on the Korean side of the River, with accommodation for foreigners.

Pheasants are extremely scarce to the south of Tieling—far too scarce for shooting purposes. In the hilly districts five or six miles from the South Manchuria Railway to the North of Tieling, however, pheasants are comparatively plentiful. Changtu, Chuantou, Shuang-miao, Shichiapu, and Saupingai, have hitherto been known as good shooting grounds for pheasants, but there are signs that the number is diminishing. In order to obtain satisfactory sport in such remote districts, it is necessary to arrange for accommodation in a Chinese house for a few days. A native guide must of course be procured. Unfortunately, there are no professional guides. But if special preparation be made, there is no reason why a foreigner should not enjoy a good shoot. This season begins at the end of October, just about the time when the Kaohiang has been out; but the middle of November is the best time. Later in the season it is too cold for sportsmen to enjoy the trip, and no Spring pheasants are very scarce. No foreigner lives in these neighbourhoods, but at the principal railway stations there are depots of the Standard Oil Company or Asiatic Petroleum Company, where information can be obtained. The Manchuria pheasant has a white ring around its head, and weighs about 3½ English pounds. Near Shichiapu I have seen a covey of 50 or 60 pheasants rise at once, but such a phenomenon is no more to be seen near the railway. A good marksman, however, can secure 10 or 15 brace a day, and even a poor shot can get a bag of five. But if the sportsman be ignorant of the geography of the district, his labour will be lost, for the geography of the habitat of the feathered kingdom is of the first importance.

## AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, has furnished some interesting figures in regard to China as a market for American commodities. He points out that if the Chinese increased their foreign purchases during the next fifteen years at the same rate as Japan has done in the past fifteen years, the imports of the country would total over two billions of dollars annually.

Of this, America, as one of the nearest of the western countries, should have a considerable share, and the question becomes: What are the best means by which China can be induced to embark upon a policy of increased importations? Many answers may be submitted in response to this query, but they will all be wide of the mark if not based upon the assumption of China's right to develop herself in her own way. She must be permitted to impose protective duties against such imports as she is able to manufacture for herself. In spite of China must decrease particular imports if her total is to be increased. The home market must be secured for these goods supply. With the right to adopt a policy of protection China should be able to purchase more from the foreigner.

Protected countries invariably raise their standard of living, and in the long run this works to the benefit of those other countries thereby deprived of a market for certain commodities. As exporters we lose in some lines when a nation adopts a protective tariff, but we gain when that policy results in increased consumption. America does not sell less to Canada because she has put up barriers to protect her home market. Canada, under protection, has developed many industries, increased her national wealth, raised her standard of living and buys far more from the United States than she would have done under free trade. This is the larger view of protection, and it must be the view of protection to China, if we are to take in regard to China, if we want to sell her more goods. Instead of the Powers framing a tariff for her, she must be allowed to frame it herself, and at once, if she is prepared to encourage her industrial possibilities, it is certain to prove the most important economic event of modern times.

## RESIDENTIAL LAND TAX IN CHINA.

The Government, says the *Peking Gazette*, has decided to impose the new tax on residential land next year. A set of regulations governing the collection of the tax has already been drafted by the Ministry of Finance and the estimated amount of the proceeds from this source has already been laid down in the new Budget. According to the draft regulations the tax will be divided into three classes and each class will be subdivided into five grades. Residential land in the metropolis and commercial ports will be assigned to the first class and in the provincial capitals and important commercial towns will come under the second; and such land in the ordinary towns and cities under the third grade. The annual tax on each ten square *kung* (a *kung* is less than two yards) of land of the first grade and first class will be 4 dollars, that on the land of the second class of the same grade, \$3.60; of the third class \$3.20 and so on till the land of the third grade fifth class is reached, which is for ten square *kung* of land taxed only at 6 cents per annum.

## NEW FRENCH CONVENT ORPHANAGE.

FORMAL OPENING AND SALE OF WORK.

An interesting ceremony preceded the sale of work at the St. Paul's Institution, (French Convent Orphanage) at Causeway Bay, yesterday, Lady May formally opening that portion of the huge buildings formerly occupied as Cotton Mills, the transformation of which has now been completed. A number of the Chinese orphans were lined up outside the door and greeted Lady May in unison on her appearance. There was a large gathering at the ceremony, including Bishop Pozzoni, the Rev. Father Robert, a number of other priests, and many ladies.

Bishop Pozzoni, prior to the opening ceremony, said:—We meet here for the first time this morning. The whirl of tens of thousands of spindles within these walls has ceased. From today onward a new activity—moral and spiritual—will have been imported into what was once a hive of industrial activity within these fine buildings. In the name of the Mother Superior I ask you, Lady May, to declare open the Chinese Orphanage of the Convent. Mother Felice wishes me to say that this is only a partial opening. When the works are entirely completed she hopes there may be a formal inaugural function when, if it will please His Excellency, she trusts the Governor, the functionaries and the community will honour the proceedings by their presence. Seeing that this is the most important of the various departments of the Convent's work, Mother Felice has thought fit to hurry on with its completion first, so that the Chinese women and children may not suffer any discomfort by any interruption due to the Convent's migration eastward. We have to thank you all the more for your kindness and sympathy in that the poor orphans and women have no means of manifesting their gratitude to you. The part you take in helping the Convent onward is prompted by charity pure and simple, and its best reward is not the hope of any tangible benefit obtainable in return but the consciousness that you have helped to impart the knowledge of Christian truth and virtues where ignorance once prevailed. On the material side you will help, by opening and assisting towards the success of the Bazaar, to provide in some cases the daily necessities of life and in others the comforts so greatly needed through physical and other deficiencies of the very many inmates who find a comfortable home under the roof of this spacious building. One word more before I finish. The Mother Superior wishes me to thank Mr. Abdulrahman, the architect, for his excellent plans, and Mr. Chan Ah Tang for carrying out those plans in such a workmanlike manner. The result of their good work you see before you. I will ask you, Lady May, to declare this part of the Convent open, and also to set the ball rolling in the case of the Bazaar. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all very much for your kindness and support.

Lady May said:—I feel sure that we all wish this new Orphanage every success. Through the loving and willing service given by the Sisters the orphans ought to live very happy and useful lives, and it is good to think how many will be cared for in this new building. I have very much pleasure in opening this new part of the building, and invoke God's blessing upon it. (Applause.) Lady May was then presented with a silver key in a case by little Miss Florence Tucker. The key, which was borne on an embroidered cushion, bearing the Union Jack and the Tricolor, with the figures "1915" in the centre, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Lady May on the occasion of the opening of the Orphanage, St. Paul's Institution, Hongkong, October 6th, 1915."

The commodious rooms in the new building were then thrown open to inspection and for the transaction of business. The numerous stalls, in charge of European ladies, contained a beautiful assortment of embroidered linen and other work made by the diligent and well-trained orphans. The ladies in charge of the stalls were as follows:—

## EMBROIDERED AND FANCY WORK.

Mesdames E. Ralphs and Anderson, Mlle. Lecabe, Misses Wilkinson, Phoebe and Iris May, R. Ekins, and B. and K. Phillips.

Mesdames Aubrey, Jordan, Lindsay Woods, Matheson, and Miss Matheson.

Mesdames Pollock, Butlin, Parr, Looker, and Newall.

Mesdames Templeton, Austin Cousins, Drummond, Dalmiel, Stratford, and the Misses Hardwick.

Mesdames Carleton, Singer, Walker, and de Valin.

Madame and Mlle. Thomas, Mrs. C. J. Hewitt, and the Misses G. and E. Woodcock.

Mrs. Shenton, Mlle. Liebert, Miss Denison, and Miss P. Lammer.

Mesdames Currie, Beavis, R. Hancock, and Hastings.

Mesdames Butterfield, Arthur, Jenkin, Stewart, and Martin.

Mesdames Jackson, Barker, E. J. Chapman, and Misses Wallace and Armstrong.

## REFRESHMENTS.

Mesdames Lamdale, Potter, Bowley, Moxon, Ram, Fumfrett, Basil Taylor, Smythe, and Kenny, and the Misses Craddock and Lowder.

## TOYS AND SWEETS.

Misses E. Summers, L. and M. Brimton, F. Rodney, and F. Simmons.

A large number of residents interested in the work of the Orphanage visited the bazaar during the day. Before leaving Lady May was presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss Iris Charmhill.

## DEATH SENTENCE ON A CHINESE MAGISTRATE.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUBORDINATE'S ACTION.

The Kweilin correspondent of the *N. Y. Daily News* writes:—An event of an unusual nature recently took place here, the details of which, as far as can be ascertained, appear to be as follows:—A magistrate of a district a few days' journey from Kweilin was called upon to organize a raid on a gambling house. He despatched a company of soldiers under the charge of his younger brother. The arrival of the soldiers surprised the gamblers and a miniature battle took place. In the course of the firing some bystanders were shot dead, it is supposed, by the reckless shooting of the raiders. This infuriated the local people, who immediately displayed hostility towards the soldiers. The gamblers, taking advantage of the interlude, made good their escape.

The soldiers and their leader realizing the failure of their expedition, and finding themselves in trouble with the local gentry, also decided to bolt for it. The relatives of the slain immediately took steps to acquaint the magistrate that if he did not secure the punishment of the main offender, his brother, he himself would be held responsible. To find the brother, of course, was impossible.

A squad of soldiers was therefore sent, and effected the arrest of the magistrate. He was brought to Kweilin, judged for his conduct and actually condemned to death. The poor fellow was placed in an open chair, and carried through the streets to his doom. It was pitiable to behold his anguish and his groaned loudly and tossed with mental agony. One cannot help suspecting that to bring about the condemnation to death of a magistrate in such circumstances, very strong influence backed by threats and bribes must have been brought to bear on those responsible for pronouncing the sentence. The local Chinese held different views on the subject. Some merely said that it was a revival of an ancient Chinese practice to condemn one member of the family for the sin of another. Others of a modern turn of mind, said it was an unjust sentence, while others again declared their conviction that the magistrate deserved to die for his carelessness in having under his control untrustworthy subordinates. The latter opinion, if pushed to its logical conclusion in this country, would, it is to be feared, bring in its trail the condemnation of almost every official in China, high and low.

## WETTEST WINTER FOR 100 YEARS.

The Astronomer Royal in his annual report states that the sun, moon, planets, and fundamental stars have been regularly observed, and 12,400 stars have been catalogued, and a working catalogue has been prepared containing all the stars in the list which transit at altitudes greater than 10 degrees. During the twelve months ended April 30th, 1915, the highest temperature in the shade was 92.1 degrees on July 1, while the lowest temperature of the air was 22.3 degrees on January 23rd. The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the twelve months ended April 30th, 1915, was 1,573 out of a possible 4,457 hours, while the rainfall for the year was 24.73 inches, being 0.61 inches greater than the average for the period from 1841 to 1905. The number of rainy days (0.005 inch or over) was 171. September with 0.73 inch was the driest month and December with 6.02 inches was the wettest. It was in fact the wettest December in the Greenwich series, and the three winter months, with 12.86 inches, the wettest winter in 100 years.

## PRINCE BLOCHER'S PREDICTION.

A correspondent writing to *The Times* says:—"On the eve of his enforced departure from England Prince Blocher called on an old friend to say good-bye and made some curious confessions. One was that German agents had been fomenting the discontent among to be a strike, and that there was going to be a strike. The behaviour of the miners proved that the Prince was very well informed, and their present attitude suggests that the same influence still continues."

Corporal F. W. Dobson, of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, has been presented with a gift of £100 from the New War Loan as a gift from his fellow-townsmen at North Shields, in recognition of his having gained the V.C.

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAXTER AND GOUROCK CANVAS.

PRICE'S ENGINE OIL.

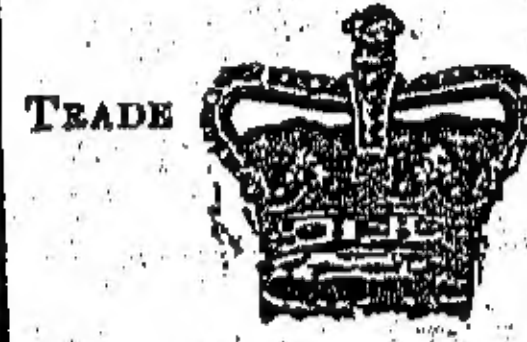
ARCHIBALD EADIE &amp; CO., LIMITED.

TRADESTON PAINT MILLS, GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD. SNOW WHITE ZINC. RED LEAD.

REGISTERED



PAINTS—ALL SHADES.

OIL REFINERS. ETC., ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ON THE ADMIRALTY LIST.

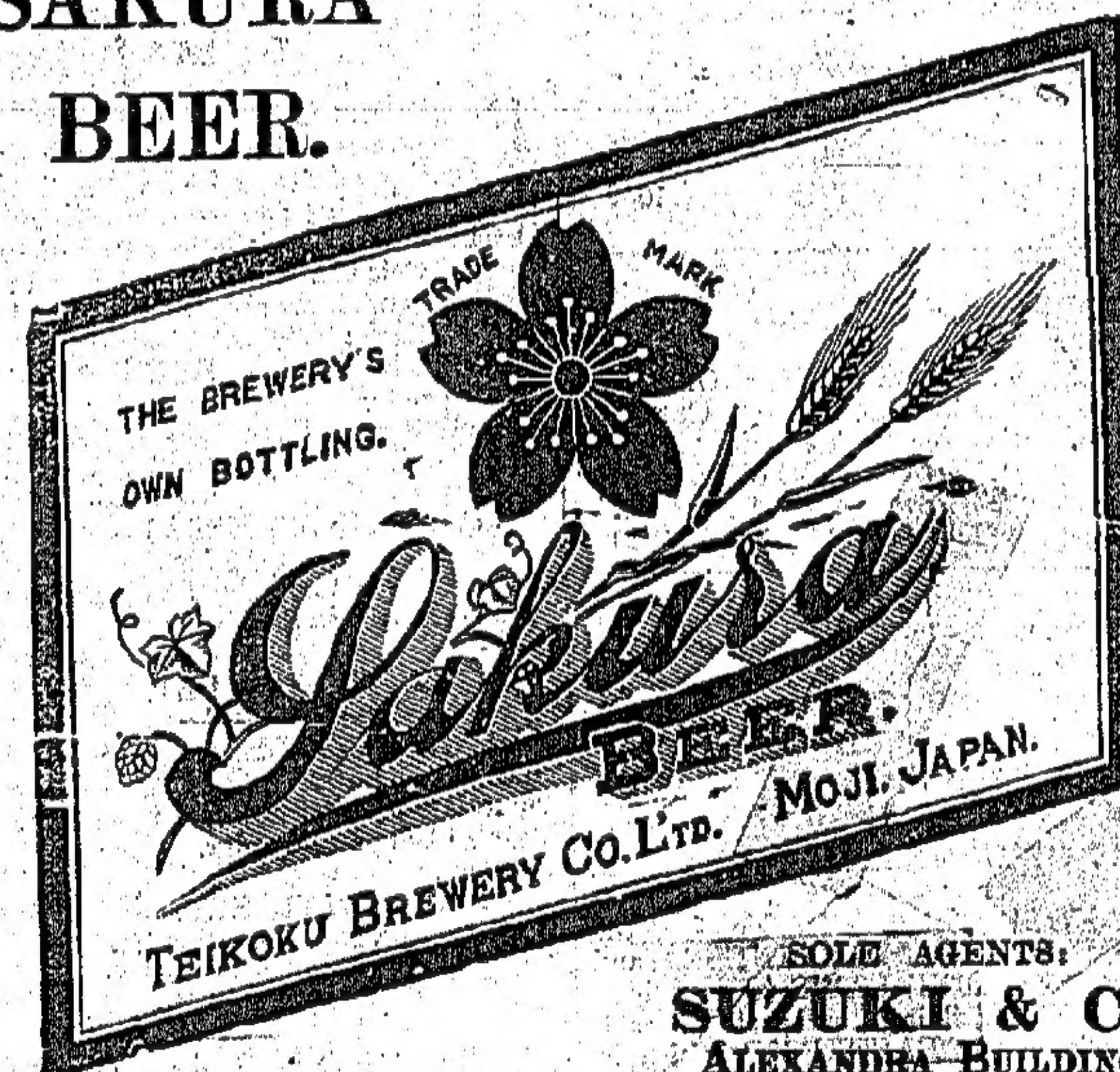
FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

## SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI &amp; CO., ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

## DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR &amp; C.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## VISITORS TO CANEOD Should Paraph.

FROM HONGKONG TO CANEOD BY THE PEARL RIVER.

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE ..... \$1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.  
 Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.  
 Messrs. BROWN & CO.  
 Canton: Messrs. A. R. WATSON & Co.

## ON SALE

A TALK OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the date of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 28 years, FROM 1874 to 1902.

PRICE ..... 93 CASH.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office and Local Bookstalls.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 11th instant. Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1058]

## WANTED.

CONSULAR CONSTABLE, wages \$100 per month rising to \$140, with free House; age 20-45 (limited extension for Army or Navy Men). Knowledge of Hindustani a recommendation. Apply by letter stating experience, references, &c., with copies of testimonials, to—H. R. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL, Canton. [1057]

## THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PROMENADE CONCERT

in the BOTANICAL GARDENS, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, AT 5 P.M. Entrance at Main Gate and Albany Gate at 5.30 P.M.

Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH, Mr. F. K. BOTELHO, Mr. A. J. ENGLAND.

BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS. Accompanist:—P. C. GEORGE GRIMBLE, H.K.P.R.

## ADMISSION 20 CENTS.

Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform are invited as the guests of the Police Reserve. [1058]

## AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND COLOMBO.

## THE Steamship

"KAZEMBE," Captain J. W. Anderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th Oct. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1059]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to No. 3, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL (Second Floor), over the Bank of Canton. DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors and Notaries. Hongkong, 1st October, 1915. [1040]



## SANTARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building, or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMED/WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limed/washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limed/washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limed/washed, but must be Cleaned.

The EASTERN Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street, Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yau-nai service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1915. W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS, Secretary. [1041]



## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. [1042]

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

CHELTONDALE, No. 97, THE PEAK Fully Furnished. Apply—LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 32nd September, 1915. [1011]

## TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESE," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View. H. E. POLLOCK, Princess Buildings. Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1048]

## TO LET.

No. 6, LYEMOON VILLAS, Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [983]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road. Apply—CLARK & Co., Opticians. Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [706]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [89]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hand Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexander Buildings. Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

## TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Dennis & Bowley. HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [88]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 9th October, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th October, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary. Hongkong, 24th September, 1915. [1014]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.

Business.—As set forth in the Notice in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, E. DES VEXES, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1065]

## INTIMATION

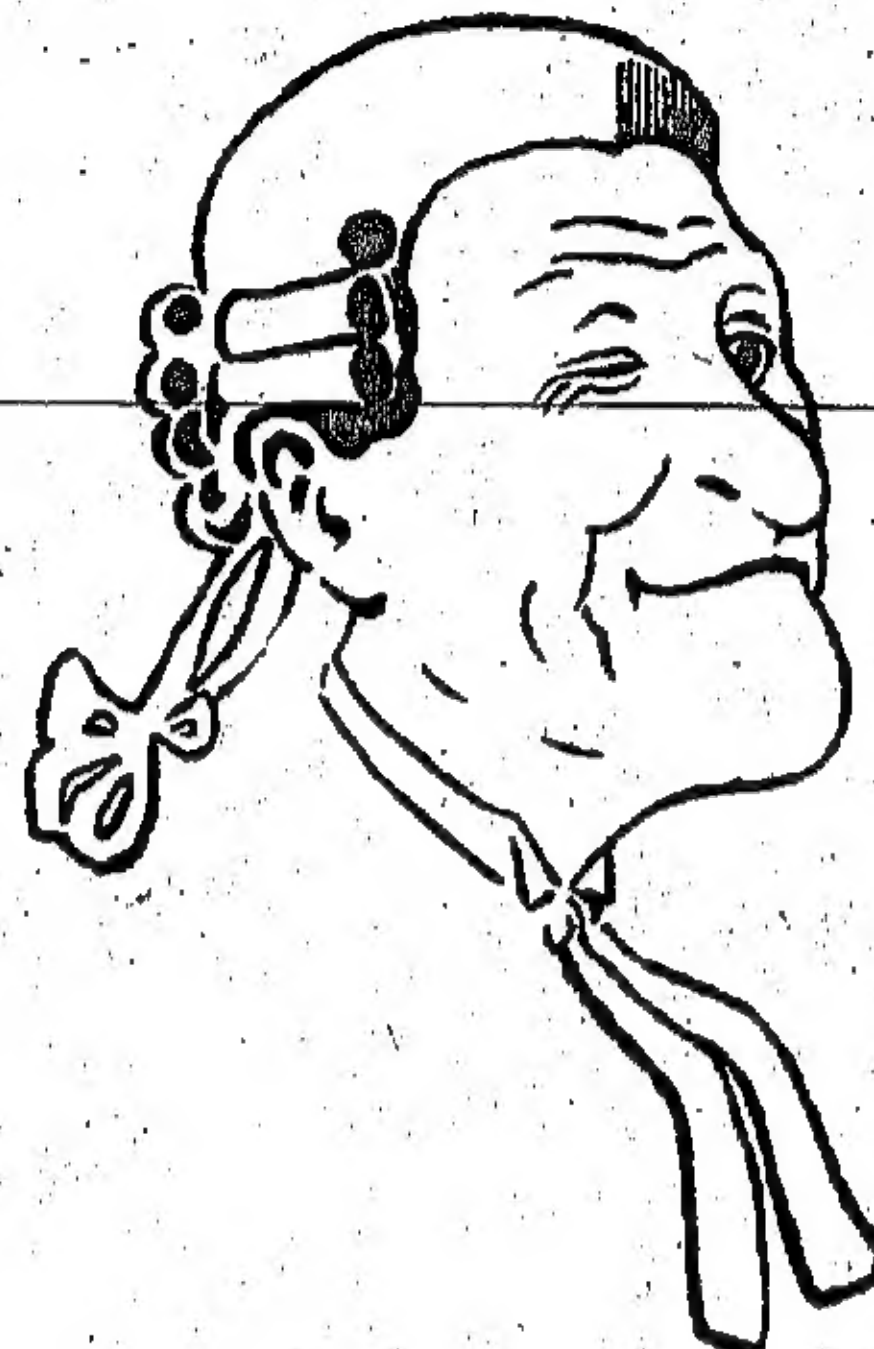
## WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY



QUALITY.

TRY IT AND BE YOUR

OWN JUDGE.



IT HAS

ALREADY DONE TIME

"21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD. HONGKONG AND CHINA.

## BIRTHS.

BELL.—On September 29th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. BELL, a son.

BLAIR.—On September 30th, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. T. L. BLAIR, a daughter.

LUND.—On September 27th, at Kuling, to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. LUND, a son.

TEESDALE.—On September 30th, 1915, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. TEESDALE, a son.

## MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—CATHRO.—On September 29th, at Shanghai, WALTER MANSFIELD CHAPMAN, of Tientsin, to MAY WILSON CATHRO, of Kilmuir, Scotland.

## DEATHS.

RUCHWALDY.—On September 30th, at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Hospital, Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. RUCHWALDY, aged two weeks.

TAYLOR.—On September 30th, at Shanghai, ROGER WILSON, dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT TAYLOR. Aged 8 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 7th, 1915.

## THE CONFUCIAN REVIVAL.

It is to be true as Dr. HERBERT GILES remarks in one of his recently published HISBERT Lectures on "Confucianism and its Revival," that the Chinese in general are impatient of a weekly day of rest, it cannot be denied that since the Revolution they have shown a strong inclination to increase the number of public holidays. Within the past ten days we have seen the Chinese generally observing two new holidays—one in celebration of the Revolution, and the other—yesterday's event—in celebration of the birthday of CONFUCIUS.

It may, indeed, be said that few changes which have followed the Revolution in China have been more conspicuous than the resuscitation of Confucianism, if the manifestations among the Chinese of Hongkong and Canton are common to the rest of China. All the principal Chinese places of business in the Colony were closed yesterday and there was a display of bunting such as in former years was to be seen only during the New Year

holidays. It would seem that the cult. of Confucianism has never appealed to the masses as it appeals to-day, but to what extent it appeals to them as a religious festival, in the western sense of that term, as distinct from a public holiday it is very difficult to say. When in 1913 the Chinese Government made application to the Christian Churches throughout the world for intercession by prayer on behalf of the young Republic great hopes were aroused that the New China would become a Christian China; but the effect this unprecedented act seems to have had on China has been to stimulate a great revival of Confucianism. By many missionaries this is regarded as "only a phase of the present state of unrest." The wish in this case is probably rather to the thought; as all events, there is little indication of the phase passing in the near future. All the signs, indeed, point the other way, for the past two years have seen a notable revival of the old religious customs of China. Last December, it may be recalled, the PRESIDENT, as head of the nation, and therefore as direct successor of the Emperor of China, performed the worship of Heaven at the Temple of Heaven, in accordance with the old-time ceremonial, and just a month ago the old official sacrifice to CONFUCIUS was conducted at Peking by the SECRETARY OF STATE instead of the PRESIDENT, in accordance with the rites proscribed by the Classics, and in the presence of all the Ministers of State and high officials in the capital. There is nothing in all this of anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling. There seems now to be religious toleration in China to an extent of which there is very little to complain and a great deal to be thankful for. But there is little likelihood of Christianity superseding Confucianism in China for a very long time to come. There are, as Professor GILES points out, three real obstacles to the spread of Christianity. These are, first of all, the Confucian dogma that man is born good; secondly, the practice of ancestral worship, which is incompatible with Christian doctrine; and thirdly, the rules and practice of filial piety, due directly to the patriarchal system which obtains in China. It has indeed been seriously urged, says Professor GILES, that the unparalleled continuity of the Chinese nation is a reward for their faithful observance of the fifth commandment, and he adds: "In the face of this deeply implanted sentiment of reverence for parents, it is easy to see what a shock it must give to be told, as in Mark x, 7, 29, 30, that a man shall leave his father and mother and cleave to his wife; also, that if a man leaves his father and mother for CHRIST's sake and the gospel's he will receive an hundredfold now in this time, and in the world to come eternal life." Yet the Christian Missions in China are adding year by year to the number of their converts. Possibly this leavening influence may in time evolve such a State religion as Professor GILES suggests when he says: "Let the Chinese people be encouraged, by the erection of temples and by forms of prayer, to join in the old ancestral worship of four thousand years ago. Let then transfer to T'ien, God—disregarding the Duality caused by the later introduction of Shang Ti—all those thoughts of reverence and gratitude which have been centred so long upon the human, to the neglect of the divine. Their stirring battle-cry would then be: 'There is no God but God, and CONFUCIUS is His Prophet'."

Monday next is a Bank Holiday.

Mr. P. A. Farrer Manby, B.A., barrister-at-law, Stipendiary Magistrate of Georgetown, British Guiana, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Judicial Commissioner in the Malay States.

A Chinese cook-boy, employed by Mr. Brooks, of the Wanchai Hospital, gambled away a sum of \$14 odd with which he was entrusted for the payment of a comrade's bill, and was charged with the theft at the Magistracy yesterday. He promised to repay the money to his employer, and the case was remanded pending the fulfilment of that undertaking.

Mr. N. L. Watson, manager in Hongkong of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's interests, left, with Mrs. Watson and infant, by the Mongolia yesterday on a voyage to California with the intention of proceeding later to England. Mr. Watson has been in an indifferent state of health lately and it is hoped that the change will effect a complete restoration.

A Japanese who was charged with the theft of a quantity of precious stones from M. B. R. Doray, was yesterday discharged. Mr. Leo d'Almada, for the complainant, said that he and the defendant were partners at one time, and when the partnership was dissolved these articles were missing. They had since been found in defendant's safe, but they did not believe there was any intention of depriving them of the stones.

There was an interesting sequel yesterday to a case of assault which recently came before a Magistrate in Hongkong. The defendant in the case was fined \$15, and because his master, a rice dealer named Chan Sing U, of Bonham Road West, refused to pay the fine for the man all the coolies employed by the dealer, to the number of about 50, went on strike. They created no disturbance, however, and the dispute will probably be amicably settled.

A case in which two Chinese were charged with illegally conducting a lottery revealed a strange lottery system. It appeared that the first, second, and third prizes were, respectively, sausages, prime meat, and cuttlefish. Tickets representing various weights were sold, a pot, with a lighted cracker inside, was then exploded, and that ticket bearing a number which most nearly approached the number of pieces of the broken pot was the winner of the first prize. One of the defendants were fined \$15, and the other was discharged.

It is astonishing how the big, sometimes, affects the small, and vice versa. We most of us know the story of the loss of a horseshoe nail being the means of losing a kingdom. In Shanghai, we have an instance of the vice versa. In Broadway, there is a bakery. It used to be called the "Vienna"; the proprietor is a Russian. Hence his patriotism induced him to change the Austrian name to the Russian "Warsaw." When the Russians evacuated this town and it became German, he changed the name to "Petrograd." Union.

It will be remembered, says a Peking contemporary, that Hsu Shih-ying, Governor of Fukien, some time ago submitted a scheme to the Central Government stating that by raising a patriotic contribution, at the rate of one dollar from each inhabitant of the province, he could collect an enormous amount for the salvation of the country, and after making the project a success in Fukien, it should be copied by other provinces. He was allowed to make a trial, but now he has submitted another memorial to the President requesting permission to postpone the carrying out of his plans on account of "unforeseen obstacles." A typical Mandarin abortion!

Dr. A. C. Price and Mr. Brown, both of the Shanghai Road Hospital, of Shanghai, are proceeding home to serve their country. Dr. Price has already been recommended for medical service, and Mr. Brown, as an expert chemist, will find ample opportunities to help. Dr. Price is the fourth member of the staff of the London Missionary Society, from China, to enlist in the medical service, the other three, now at the front, being Dr. Peake, Tientsin, Dr. Bragg, of North China, and Dr. Stenhouse, of the Union Medical College, Peking, the latter being a son-in-law of Dr. Hopkyn Rees, Shanghai. There are members of the same Society from other fields serving their country at this juncture.

Of five Chinese who were rescued from the recent disastrous fire in a bakery at Wanchai, four have died from the injuries and burns received, while the fifth is in a serious condition. The total number of deaths caused by the fire is ten.

Mr. H. W. Gammon, formerly of H.M. Consular service in China, and well-known in Peking, Hankow, Nanking, Yunnanfu, etc., has resigned the Consular Service, and has joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. for training. He hopes to be gazetted 2nd Lieut. this month.

Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Methews are in receipt of information that an interim dividend of one shilling less Income-Tax at the rate of two shillings and eight-pence, in the pound has been declared by the Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates Ltd., and will be payable on and after 1st November, 1915.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## RUNNING POOL AT FANLING, SEPTEMBER.

## HANDICAPS OF 10 AND UNDER.

Class "A":—

Mr. A. Ritchie ..... 80—3 77  
Mr. C. B. Johnson ..... 86—6 80  
Mr. A. B. Stewart ..... 89—9 80

## HANDICAPS OF 11 AND OVER.

Class "B":—  
Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell ..... 99—14 85

## AT HAPPY VALLEY.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND POOL, OCTOBER.  
Mr. G. A. Tisdall ..... 92—16 76  
Mr. D. G. Cheesman ..... 95—18 77  
Mr. J. C. Fletcher ..... 94—16 78  
Mr. G. H. Bowker ..... 93—14 79

## HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

## SWIMMING SPORTS.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation arranged a series of swimming contests, part of which was run off yesterday, the remainder to be contested on Monday. The short distance events were held in the baths of the Victoria Recreation Club, and the longer distance competitions in the Harbour outside the Clubhouse. The Hongkong University, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Confucian Society, Queen's College, the Diocesan Boys' School, St. Paul's College, and the Ellis Kadoorie School all entered representatives.

The Sports officials were as follows:—Referee, Mr. F. Lamert; Starter, Mr. Un Hev Fan; Judges, Messrs. W. H. Vivesh, Cheah, Tiang Eam and A. Hughes; Timekeepers, Messrs. F. M. Mohler, Ng Fung Chau, and E. G. Stewart; Steward, Mr. Chan Hing Wah. Mr. J. L. McPherson is Hon. Secretary of the Federation.

## CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS.

50 yards—1, M. P. Choi (Chinese Y.M.C.A.); 2, W. Gittins (University); 3, A. V. Hall (University).—Time, 23.3-5.

100 yards—1, M. P. Choi; 2, W. Gittins; 3, W. Hall (University).—Time, 1.12.3-5.

220 yards—1, R. Lee (Chinese Y.M.C.A.); 2, A. V. Hall; 3, Wong Fun (Confucian Society).—Time, 3.18.3-5.

440 yards—1, R. Lee; 2, M. P. Choi; 3, Wong Fun.—Time, 7.11.3-5.

SCHOOL EVENTS.  
50 yards—1, M. P. Choi (Queen's College); 2, A. V. Hall's (Queen's College); 3, Wong Kam Cheung (St. Paul's College).—Time, 32.1-5.

Team Race—1, Queen's College; 2, St. Paul's College; 3, Diocesan Boys' School.—Time, 2.30.2-5.

The events to be contested on Monday are:—220 yards breast-stroke Championship; plunge for distance, Schools and Championship; Championship team race; 220 yards Schools; 100 yards on back, Championship; One Mile Championship.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG F.C. PRACTICE MATCH.

The Hongkong Football Club will open their season on Saturday, when, if sufficient members turn up, a practice match will be held at Happy Valley, commencing at 5.15 p.m., between teams captained respectively by Messrs. J. McCubbin and W. V. Pennell. The following teams have been chosen:—

First Defence.—E. J. Edwards; M. L. Raiton and J. McCubbin; N. V. Croucher, J. Stewart, and W. C. Bond; N. L. Raiton, J. Fraser, P. W. A. Wilkie, Rodger, and I. L. Goldenberg.

First Attack.—A. Goldenberg; C. Edgcombe and J. Schultze; J. P. Jones, R. B. Wood, and N. Brewer; G. A. Robinson, Tod (Watson's), F. W. Black, H. McE. McTavish, and W. V. Pennell.

It is requested that any of the above who are unable to play inform the last-named as soon as possible. Any other members desiring practice would oblige by sending in their names.



## THE WAR.

## GRAVE CRISIS IN GREECE.

## KING AND CABINET CLASH.

## BULGARIA'S OMINOUS SILENCE.

## RUSSIANS OPEN VIOLENT OFFENSIVE.

## INTENSE ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST.

## GERMANY DISAVOWS "ARABIC" OUTRAGE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)THE ANGLO-FRENCH  
OFFENSIVE.  
VIOLENT RECIPROCAL  
BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, October 6th.  
There have been violent reciprocal bombardments in Artois and in Champagne, similar to the operations prior to the big attack.

A communiqué says that fighting with grenades and aerial torpedoes continues in Quennevillers and in Nouvion. There was further trench fighting in Argonne. The French artillery to the north of Verdun hit a German train and caused a violent explosion.

GERMAN RAILWAY STATION  
BOMBED.

An aeroplane squadron dropped fifty bombs on a German railway station near Peronne.

GERMANS USING SUFFOCATING  
SHELLS.

PARIS, October 6th.  
A communiqué reports an artillery duel east of Arras and bomb fighting at Lihons and Andoche.

The enemy in Champagne continued the bombardment of the ground behind our new front with suffocating shells, our artillery replying most vigorously. There has been an almost continuous artillery action in Argonne.

BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD  
BELGIAN COAST.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.  
It is reported from the Belgian frontier that British warships bombard the German positions at Westende and Middlekerke almost daily.

A squadron was observed yesterday co-operating with the field artillery on land.

The Germans fear that the bombardment will be followed by an attack.

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.  
GREAT ATTACKS AGAINST HINDENBURG AND BELOW.

PARIS, October 5th.

M. Hutin, the French correspondent at Russian Headquarters, says that a violent Russian offensive was opened yesterday by the armies of General Brusilov against the positions of General von Hindenburg, to the east of Vilna, on a front of more than twenty miles, between Smaglin and Smorgon. The attack, which was preceded by an effective artillery action, resulted in the capture of a series of trenches, numerous prisoners, some cannon and machine guns.

The Russians also attacked the forces of General von Below in the district south-west of Riga and captured several positions.

## RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, October 6th.  
Last night's communiqué states that the Russians have occupied German trenches north of Birshallen in the Riga district and captured a number of trenches in the Lake region east of Vilna; also south of Pripet, after strenuous fighting.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN  
SITUATION.LANDING OF ALLIED TROOPS AT  
SALONICA CONFIRMED.

ROME, October 5th.  
La Tribuna's correspondent at Athens definitely confirms the report that a division of Allied troops has already disembarked at Salonica.

ATHENS, October 5th.  
In the Chamber, M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, has announced the landing of French troops at Salonica and also the Entente Powers' declaration of the annulment of their proposals to Bulgaria.

## BULGARIA'S SILENCE.

LONDON, October 5th.  
It is understood that the ultimatum to Bulgaria expired at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Up to the present there is no news of the receipt of an answer, but a despatch from Sofia says that the fact that the military authorities have prohibited passenger traffic foreshadows war. Still, there is no definite news regarding the landing of the Allies in Salonica, but according to estimates in the German newspapers, the Allies have assigned a hundred and fifty thousand troops for this purpose.

## GREEK FEARS DISAPPEAR.

Apparently M. Venizelos has protested, but the protest was a mere formality.

There was, at first, some excitement in Athens, principally due to the fact that the Allied occupation of Serbian Macedonia might be meant to coerce Greece and Serbia into conceding Bulgarian claims, if Bulgaria at the last moment admitted her error; but this has disappeared and has been succeeded even by enthusiasm on the publication of Sir Edward Grey's warning to Bulgaria, and on receipt of the assurances of the Entente Representatives, that it was imperative to help Serbia guard her railway communications.

The Venizelist Press has emphasised that there is no idea of the Entente Powers making further concessions to Bulgaria, while Bulgaria has been obliged to divert two divisions to the Greek frontier and three to the Roumanian frontier.

In official Serbian circles in Paris there is talk of launching a strong Russian contingent at Varna, but this is unconfirmed.

DECLARATION OF WAR EX-  
PECTED.

AMSTERDAM, October 5th.  
Telegrams to Berlin say that Bulgaria most probably will not reply to the ultimatum and that the recall of the Entente Ministers from Sofia was expected yesterday. A declaration of war by Russia is considered quite possible.

IMPORTANT ANGLO-FRENCH  
NOTIFICATIONS.

PARIS, October 5th.  
The French Minister at Sofia yesterday notified M. Radoslovich, the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, that non-compliance with the Russian ultimatum would have the same effect as regards France as Russia. He would leave with his Russian colleague.

The British Minister at Sofia has made a similar notification to that of his French colleague regarding the Russian ultimatum.

## GERMAN GUNS TO REPLY.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.  
According to a Berlin telegram received here, the Lokalanzeiger says the reply to Russia's ultimatum must be given by German and Austrian guns on the Danube.

## GREEK PRECAUTIONS.

The Greek Government is proceeding to occupy the Salonica Monastir railway as far as Kenali, which had hitherto been worked by Austrians, the Salonica Constantinople line as far as Obilar, worked by Frenchmen, and the Orient line from Salonica to Oskubas far as Chevgeli, which was worked by Austrians. The Government will appoint Greek officials to control these lines.

## GRAVITY OF GREECE'S POSITION.

The Opposition leaders suggested that the Government is leading the country into war without serious reasons. M. Venizelos vehemently refuted these suggestions and dwelt on the gravity of Greece's position and her duty to Serbia. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 142 votes to 102.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## GRAVE CRISIS IN GREECE.

CABINET RESIGNS OWING TO  
KING'S DISAPPROVAL.

ATHENS, October 6th.  
M. Venizelos to-day had an audience of the King, who informed him that he could not follow the entire policy of the Cabinet.

Consequently M. Venizelos tendered his resignation.

## BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, October 5th.  
The latest list of casualties includes:  
Killed at the Dardanelles: Captain H. T. Cawley (Manchester Regiment).

Died of wounds: W. F. Proctor (Scottish Horse).  
Wounded: Lieutenants A. M. Eynaud (Malta Militia), H. F. Southon (Manchester Regiment), Second-Lieutenant R. N. Galloway (East Lancashire).

Reported wounded and missing: Captains E. H. Burnaby and I. C. Willeghby (Gloucester Regiment).

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRACAS AT  
PEKING.

PEKING, October 6th.  
A fracas occurred on Monday at midnight between Austrian and Italian soldiers. Side-arms were used, but complications were averted by the dispersal of the Austrians.

## CHINESE CABINET CHANGE.

PEKING, October 6th.  
Tang Hua Lung, Minister of Education, has resigned.  
Chong Yi Ling has been chosen as his successor.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## COTTON GROWING IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.  
The Chinese Government has engaged an American cotton growing expert to encourage the production of the staple in China.

It is announced that negotiations are also in progress for the employment of an American forestry expert by the Chinese Government.

FIERCE BLAZE AT EAST  
POINT.

A fire which broke out last evening at the sugar basket depository at Tsatsumui, East Point, caused considerable excitement in the Wanchai and Eastern districts. The dry, inflammable baskets burned exceedingly fiercely, and the red reflection in the sky led many to believe that the oil tanks at North Point were afire.

It is the custom of the villagers of Tsatsumui to purchase empty sugar baskets from the Tsikoo Sugar Refinery, and to chop them up for sale as firewood, many obtaining a livelihood thereby. The baskets are placed on open ground just off the tramway line, and the fire brought down the telephone wires and also damaged an arm on a tramline standard, causing some delay in the tram service.

Water was poured on the blazing baskets from a fireboat but nothing could stem the fury of the flames, and the fire practically burnt itself out. The damage is estimated at considerably under four figures. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A German prisoner of war, who died at the Dorchester war camp last month, was buried in the town cemetery with full military honours, nearly sixty of his fellow-prisoners being permitted to follow him to the graveside. The firing party was formed from the internment camp guard.

Corporal Robert Beck, of the Army Service Corps, who had been deaf and dumb for two months as the result of a bad smash while he was acting as a motor dispatch rider at the front, recovered his speech and hearing after a Liverpool picture palace. Visiting the show from Maghull Hospital, near Ormskirk, he laughed so heartily at a humorous picture that he burst. Suddenly he heard a shout, which was his own voice.

TRADE BETWEEN HONGKONG  
AND MANILA.THE EXPORTATION OF FROZEN  
MEAT.VIEWS OF CONSUL-GENERAL  
ANDERSON.

Many varied opinions are prevalent in Hongkong as to the relationship between this Colony and the Philippines Government in respect to the exportation of meat from Hongkong. It has been suggested in certain quarters that after imposing restrictions with the sole object of interrupting the meat export trade between Hongkong and Manila, the latter Government drew supplies from Australia, because it was a cheaper deal, and that when the Commonwealth Government stopped export on account of war demands to places other than Great Britain and the British Dominions, Manila had to "climb down," modify her quarantine restrictions, and appeal to Hongkong to help them.

With the object of discovering an American view of the subject a Daily Press representative yesterday interviewed Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong, who was quite open and frank in the matter.

Years ago, he said, the Philippines were self-supporting as regards the supply of cattle beef. Then for several years an epidemic of rinderpest practically swept the islands completely of animals. Since that time the islands have been trying to "build up" the breeding of animals of sufficient quantity and quality to support the population. Although all the farmers set to work in earnest to do this, in the meanwhile cattle had to be imported for meat purposes from wherever they could be obtained. Up to 1910 a very large amount of cattle, frozen and otherwise, was exported from Hongkong to the Philippines, and also those portions of China which worked through Hongkong in such matters. In 1910 certain quarantine regulations were imposed by the Manila Government on all cattle coming from countries where rinderpest and other cattle diseases were known to exist.

This was done merely for the purpose of protecting from the disease the animals which were being bred in the Philippines; which were being bred in the Philippines; they wanted to build up the breeding of good healthy cattle. From time to time, as a result of these quarantine regulations, it was very difficult to import cattle to the Philippines from any part of the world; and most of the cattle which was exported came from Australia, consisting of frozen meat, simply because the Australian cattle were more healthy than the others. Recently the Australian Government had put an end to such export of cattle, cattle beef and frozen meats generally, the result being that the Philippines had to look to other parts of the world for their meat supply.

With a view to securing more beef cattle from Hongkong and the trading territory working through here, the Consul-General, added, the quarantine restrictions in force in the Philippines had been modified, or re-adjusted, in such a way that Hongkong could export cattle to the Philippines with greater freedom than heretofore. In the meantime and as soon as the Australian Government shut off the supply, the company which had been the chief importers of Australian meats in the Philippines arranged with the Dairy Farm Company in Hongkong to export to them 500 carcasses of frozen meat each month. "The matter rests there," remarked Mr. Anderson. "At the present time, as perhaps you know, the question of the export of cattle is being worked out by the authorities here and in Manila, and whether or not the local frozen meat trade can be expanded depends chiefly upon the availability of a sufficient supply of beef cattle in the Hongkong market to meet the requirements of the local consumer and also the demand from the Philippines."

"It has been suggested that the Manila quarantine regulations were imposed for the express purpose of interrupting the Hongkong trade, because you wanted to go to Australia; and that now, you have had to 'climb down,'" remarked our representative.

"Yes, I know," replied the Consul-General, "but I can assure you that there has been no discrimination in regard to Hongkong or any other country in the whole matter from beginning to end. The Quarantine Act worked very effectively against Hongkong for the simple reason that the cattle coming from, and passing through, Hongkong were afflicted with more diseases than those coming from the

other parts of the world. Australian cattle was comparatively free from all disease. The object of the whole arrangement was to safeguard the animals in the Philippines, because we wanted to furnish the islands with sufficient animals for agricultural purposes. There has been no 'climb down,' as some silly people would suggest. The re-adjustment of quarantine regulations which has been made has been due to changed conditions; which not only involve a shortage of the available supply but also involves some change in the ability of the Philippine Government to handle cattle from countries in which contagious diseases are prevalent. There was no intention to admit cattle to the Philippines under circumstances which will endanger the animals now existing in that territory; but by reason of the altered conditions caused by the war changed arrangements have become practicable."

"Do you anticipate any great expansion in the trade between Hongkong and the Philippines?"

"So long as Hongkong can guarantee a decent and healthy supply of meat at prices which will make the export to the Philippines practicable, the business, in my opinion, should continue and expand. Not only should it reach the figures of 1910 but should go beyond this."

"The Philippines cannot provide their own meat supply from their own breeding, I suppose?"

"Of course it is to be understood that the Philippines in the past few years, have developed to a most favourable extent, a supply of animals and each year the supply is increased, but it will be sometime before the trade in animals in the Philippines will furnish such a supply for beef purposes as will make further export unprofitable. Up till then the export business will continue uninterrupted, and, with the increase in the population of the Philippines, and the increased use of meat among the natives, further export business will continue indefinitely between Hongkong and the Philippines. And regarding those restrictions, I should like you to say that they were the same as were in force in the United States, and all American ports against cattle coming from countries where infectious diseases were prevalent; and were the same as the quarantine measures imposed by other countries. It is absolutely absurd to suggest that they were imposed for the special purpose of spoiling the trade between Hongkong and the Philippines; they wanted the Hongkong meat."

In conclusion Mr. Anderson said he realised that the local Government had to guard their own supply, but saw no reason why the New Territory could not be opened up. His suggestion was that large portions of the land should be raised in, seed planted, and thus, like the Dairy Farm Co., make your own pasture land. There was surely nothing very difficult in this. The future development of the trade between here and the Philippines was solely dependent on the quantity and quality of the cattle which Hongkong could export.

"THE UNKNOWN SEA."  
A CHILD'S POEM TO HER FATHER  
IN FRANCE.

An article on Playing with Children appeared in The Times on August 11th. Some days later the writer of the article received a letter from an officer at the front enclosing some verses written by his ten-years-old daughter and sent "To Dad Mobilised." The father expressed the hope that the little rhymes might touch a note for the writer of the charming article on "The essence of success at pretending," as the article did for one serving somewhere in France, who sent the copy with gratitude for the kindly and tender feeling of the column in The Times. They are as follows:—

We sailed along, and we sailed along,  
Singing our song and singing our song,  
The song of the unknown sea,  
Just you and me, Dad, just you and me.

We sailed along amid fairy isles,  
And brought our booty in glowing piles,  
Booty that none else could see,  
'Twas only for you, Dad, and only for me.

We were passed by birds with jewelled wing,  
Birds that only for us could sing;  
Rubies fell from an emerald tree,  
They were only for you, Dad, and only for me.

Strangers could never our sea explore;  
No one could land on our magic shore;  
Everything we could hear or see  
Was only for you, Dad, and only for me.

On our unknown sea was never a storm,  
Nor anything else that could us harm.  
It was all as happy as happy could be,  
Happy for you, Dad, and happy for me.

Though on our lake we may not float,  
Side by side in our little boat,  
In dreams we sail on our unknown sea  
That is only for you, Dad, and only for me.











## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

HAICHING, British str., 1,307, J. S. Thomson, 6th October—Fochow 3rd October, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
 KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., K. Murakami, 6th October—Tamsui 4th October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 5,829, Kurozumi, 6th October—Singapore 30th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 MIYAZAKI MARU, Japanese str., 4,896, J. Teranaka, 6th October—Shanghai 3rd October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 NANSAN, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 6th October—Singapore 30th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 NORE, British str., 4,188, D. Ashbury, 6th October—Yokohama 24th September, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 QUARTA, British str., 4,000, G. Horku, 6th October—Bangkok 26th September, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TONGHONG, British str., 1,313, F. J. Prynn, 6th October—Saigon 2nd October, General—Order.  
 WAKARA MARU, Japanese str., 3,389, Ikuno, 6th October—Mojji 1st October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

MIYAZAKI MARU, Jap. str., for London.  
 TAIYUEN, British str., for Manila.  
 TARKANS, British str., for Hainan.  
 THINTRIN, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES

October 6th.

ANNA, British str., for Bangkok.  
 CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., for Port of Spain.  
 CHEIAN MARU, Jap. str., for Tientsin.  
 CHUYAN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 CHUYANG, British str., from Canton.  
 HUPH, British str., for Singapore.  
 KJELD, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
 KWANGLEE, Chinese str., from Canton.  
 KUMAKATA MARU, Jap. str., for Bangkok.  
 MONSOLIA, Amer. str., for San Francisco.  
 NINGPO, British str., for Canton.  
 SINKING, British str., from Canton.  
 TANSAN MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.  
 TUNGSHAN, Chinese str., from Canton.

## PASSENGERS

ARRIVED.

Per *Nore*, from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Mrs. Buckle and infant.  
 Per *Haiching*, from Fochow, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. J. M. Gordon, Mr. C. H. Booth, Mr. H. Diederichsen, Mrs. J. Hebling and children.  
 Per *Miyazaki Maru*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Wicheh, Mrs. and Miss Young, Mrs. and Miss Goodfellow, Miss Bond, Miss Murray, Miss James, Miss Allen, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Bertha, Mr. S. Takamatsu, Mrs. Street, Miss S. Kitajima, Mr. G. Tomita, and Mr. K. Gohara.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Monsolia*, for San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Watson and infant, Miss A. Hewitt, Mr. F. E. Davis, Mr. W. A. Meitzer, Mrs. Scholze, Miss Scholze, Mr. A. B. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Walker, Mrs. S. B. Trapp, Mr. E. S. Kalk, Hon. Mr. M. A. Black and infant, Mrs. J. S. C. Hunt, Master J. L. Hunt, Miss L. Hunt, Dr. Eugin Drummen, Miss A. C. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Searey, Mr. J. M. McGuire, Mr. Roy C. Pardee, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, Miss M. Albert, Mr. P. R. Murray, Mr. Dick Adling, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mr. A. M. Castaneda, Mr. D. Julian, Mr. D. Aquino, Mr. Wm. Black, Mrs. M. de Roef, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lewis Black, Mr. C. M. G. Harris, Mrs. C. B. Harris, Mr. C. A. Anderson, Mrs. A. B. Fleck, Mr. A. G. Vercy, Mr. and Mrs. Zera, Miss G. Clark, Hon. Mr. W. T. Danison, Lieut. E. F. Riggs, Dr. B. Eustananto, Mrs. L. T. Eccis, Rev. L. Pable Porretta, Mrs. A. M. Higson, Mrs. R. C. Morton, Miss Alice Morton, Miss Alice Morton, Master Charles Morton, Miss Lucy Morton, Master Harry Morton, Miss Helen Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. E. G. Frey, Mr. C. C. Whateker, Mrs. R. D. Sheldon, Rev. R. H. Freche, Miss L. L. Salmon, Mr. S. Stokes, Mr. F. M. Castaneda, Mr. G. Sacamada, Mr. J. Fowler and Mr. Alex. Pawlilio.

## DEPARTING.

Per *Nore*, for London, etc., Mr. D. Barrett, Mr. J. E. Harrison, Miss L. H. Jacobs, Mr. F. W. Poole, Mr. E. M. Evans, Mr. A. O. Rourke, Mr. Ralfrey, Mr. J. Lowe, Mr. Hutchins, Mrs. G. E. Stewart, Master E. F. Stewart, Miss M. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. V. van Lohoeerend, Mr. C. de M. Lietou, Miss M. Withers, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Peterson, Miss L. Norton, Miss A. M. Evans, Miss G. Stockwell, Miss E. J. Walls, Miss E. Britt, Miss B. Tunison, Miss E. Abbott, Miss B. Moore, Miss J. Smith, Mr. J. Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. Key, and Miss E. Key.

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship  
 "INVERIC"  
 Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 10th November.  
 For Freight and further particulars apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.  
 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

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S.S. "SAINT BEDE"

on or about 25th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1915.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To maintain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & LONDON & GLASGOW	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Ashbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst.
LONDON	MARSHALLS LONDON & SINGAPORE, &c.	Brit. str.	—	Teranaka	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd inst.
MARSHALLS LONDON & SINGAPORE, &c.	PAUL LECAT	Brit. str.	—	—	—	Beginning of inst.
GENOA & LONDON	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-day, at Noon
GENOA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 16th inst. at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & FRATILE VIA KIELUNG, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	T. Hamada	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SAINT BEDE	Brit. str.	—	K. Asakawa	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	SHINTSU MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 19th inst. at Noon
"SAN FRANCISCO" VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTSU MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	—	About 26th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	INTERIO	Brit. str.	—	—	—	About 17th inst.
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	NIPOON MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 18th inst. at Noon
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SEITO MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th Dec. at 10.30 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 16th Nov. at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 3rd Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.
APAN	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 17th inst. at 11 A.M.
TIENSIN & WEIHAWEI	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 18th Nov.
SHANGHAI	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI & POCHOW	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-day at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-day
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 10th inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 9th inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 12th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	About 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 18th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 10th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 12th inst. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 12th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 18th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 12th inst. at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 9th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 11th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 25th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 19th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGYUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

SHANGHAI via POCHOW "CHONGYANG" Tuesday, 7th Oct. 3 P.M.  
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI "NANSANG" Saturday, 9th Oct. D'light.  
 SINGAPORE "CHONGYANG" Saturday, 9th Oct. 3 P.M.  
 MANILA "CHONGYANG" Saturday, 9th Oct. 3 P.M.  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "CHONGYANG" Monday, 11th Oct. 3 P.M.  
 TIENSIN & WEIHAWEI "CHONGYANG" Tuesday, 12th Oct. D'light.  
 SHANGHAI "CHONGYANG" Tuesday, 12th Oct. D'light.  
 MANILA "CHONGYANG" Saturday, 16th Oct. 3 P.M.  
 SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Tuesday, 19th Oct. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSANG," and "FOOKANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (and Sase) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 10 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Larian.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.  
 PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## HOMeward.

LONDON "MERRIONETHSHIRE" Beginning of October.

GENOA &amp; LONDON "CARNARVONSHIRE" About Middle of November.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 5th October, 1915.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 3rd November.

Connecting with "GUJARAT" 18th November.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION 1 PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

[21]

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON &amp; GLASGOW ... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 14th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [942]

## PRINTING &amp; BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10 A, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

BORNEO MARU, Japanese str., 2,471, H. Kawai, 1st October—Batikpapan 23rd Sept., Sugar and Paraffine Wax—Doddwell & Co.  
 CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,307, Morse, 1st October—Swatow 30th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 OKOSEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,159, Yamana, 30th September—Mojji 24th September, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 CHROYANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 1st October—Swatow 30th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 933, S. Orie, 4th October—Binlin 30th September, Wood—Order.  
 CAUN SAKO, British str., 1,418, C. J. Mattock, 1st October—Jau 21st Sept., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 DAGFIN, Norwegian str., 897, A. F. Salvesen, 1st October—Nansa Bay 24th September, Salt—Thoresen & Co.  
 HANOI, French str., 729, Morvan, 1st October—Haiphong 1st October, General—A. R. Marty.  
 HONG KONG, British str., 3,085, J. Mason, 4th October—Singapore 30th September, General—Order.  
 HONGKONG, British str., 2,090, G. Kinghorn, 13th September—Straits 7th September, General—Order.  
 HSINGCHANG, Chinese str., W. Monro, 5th October—Tientsin 25th September, General—Order.  
 KJELD, Norwegian str., 910, Hellisoe, 1st October—Saigon 24th September, Rice—Thoresen & Co.  
 KUMAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 775, Miyakokoro, 1st October—Bangkok 24th, Rice—Chinese.  
 LOONGKANG, British str., 1,093, Leneh, 5th October—Manila 4th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,031, Kobayashi, 5th October—Yokohama 21st September, General and Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 MATSURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,943, Suda, 1st October—Wakamatsu 25th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 NINGPO, British str., 1,228, J. A. McCulloch, 1st October—Wuhu 4th September 30th, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
 ROBERT DOLLAR, American str., 3,430, R. L. Morton, 1st October—Manila 4th October 1st, General—Robert Dollar & Co.  
 SABINS RICKMERS, Dutch str., 373, J. Schuurman, 30th September—Fuzhou 24th September, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
 SHINON, British str., 1,320, Wm. Sangster, 1st October—Saigon 29th September, Rice—Order.  
 SHINYO MARU, Japanese str., 6,362, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 5th October—San Francisco 4th September, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
 SUNGSHAN, British str., 2,595, J. W. Muir, 28th September—Chingwantao 21st September, Coal—Doddwell & Co.  
 TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,466, Kawasa, 1st October—Manila 25th September, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 TANKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,823, Y. Fujita, 27th September—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 TANSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,422, G. Nishikawa, 5th October—Hongkong 2nd October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,350, Arthur Fraser, 1st October—Saigon 29th September, General and Rice—Order.  
 TIVODAS, Dutch str., 2,953, E. H. Kroes, 5th October—Balik Papan 27th September, General and Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
 UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,989, G. Kamakashi, 1st October—Wakamatsu 25th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NORE"

Captain D. Ashbury, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 7th October, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the above "MOLDAVIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by the s.s. "NORE," proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and rates of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

B. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [1]

S.S. "SHINTSU MARU"

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

This steamer will be despatched for the above ports about the 17th October.

For Freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong,



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED RAILINGS FROM HONGKONG--  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
	AND DISPLACEMENT		
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZ and PORT SAID ... ..	\$ MIYASAKI MARU Capt. Toranaka	16,000	THURSDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon
	\$ KITANO MARU Capt. F. Ei Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA ... ..	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
	\$ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE ... ..	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,000	FRIDAY, 18th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	11,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	\$ CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujita	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Oct.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO...	\$ WAKASA MARU Capt. Itano	12,500	FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawabara	12,500	THURSDAY, 7th Oct.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	\$ KATORI MARU Capt. B. K. G.	21,000	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga	13,500	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	\$ KAWACHI MARU Capt. Kurozumi	12,500	FRIDAY, 8th Oct.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

\* Not Calling at Keelung.

### SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 640.
		Return	" 590.	"	"	Return	" 630.
"	2nd	Single.	" 400.	"	2nd	Single	" 580.
"		Return	" 390.	"	"	Return	" 570.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool	via New York			\$80.13.0			
				Montreal \$80.2.0			
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	1st			Single \$25.			
				Return \$37.10.			
To Sydney	1st	Single	\$40.	To Melbourne,	1st	Single	\$41.
	1st	Return	\$72.		1st	Return	\$73.16.
To Yokohama,	1st	Return	\$180.	To Kobe,	1st	Return	\$135
	2nd	"	\$90.		2nd	"	\$68

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**ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.**

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 292, and 1941.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL**  
NAVIGATION CO.

**STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**  
**PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS**  
**FOR**  
**AND LONDON**

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON**  
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
**COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.**

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK						
Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANG- HAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO.	Due at	
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO			MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEIL- LES	
Sept. 26	NORE	about Oct. 3	about Oct. 7	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	
Oct. 8	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KEYHYBER	Nov. 20	
Oct. 23	NOLVA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 18	
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 29	
					1916	
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	
Dec. 6	NANKIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	
			1916			
Dec. 20	MALTA	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	NORE	Jan. 29	
1916		1916				
Jan. 1	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	MALOJA	Feb. 12	

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved  
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—				LONDON	
				Return	
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	£111.
	"B"	"	"	£28.	£102.
2d Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	£78.
	"B"	"	"	"	£73.

WAY Co.	2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	\$248.	MARSEILLES	
HAIR	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	\$70	Return	\$105
		"B"			\$64		\$96
		"A"			\$50.		\$75.
	2nd Saloon	"B"			\$46.		\$69.

at 3 P.M.  
at 3 P.M.  
with the

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE

**LONDON**

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	
STRANERS.	<div> <div>Leave</div> <div>Y.H.A.M.</div> </div> <div> <div>Leave</div> <div>SHANGHAI</div> </div> <div> <div>Leave</div> <div>H'KONG.</div> </div> <div> <div>Leave</div> <div>SPOON.</div> </div> <div> <div>Due at</div> <div>M'NILLIES</div> <div>if calling</div> </div>
17.1.1901	

	about	about	about Oct. 7	about Oct. 14	about Nov. 9
NORE ... ..					
WAGOYA ... ..	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 1936

MOY.		Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22 19 6	Dec. 28 1916	Jan. 27
at 10 A.M.	NAMUR ... ..	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10
	KASHMIR ... ..					

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and CO  
 FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £38 Single £37 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £53  
 FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.  
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled without Notice.  
For Further Particulars apply to—  
**E. A. HEWETT**

Building 23

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